

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 775 449 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

published in accordance with Art. 158(3) EPC

(43) Date of publication:

28.05.1997 Bulletin 1997/22

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **A23K 1/18**, A23K 1/16,
A23L 1/30, C07C 57/00

(21) Application number: **96919998.3**

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP96/01453

(22) Date of filing: **29.05.1996**

(87) International publication number:
WO 96/38051 (05.12.1996 Gazette 1996/53)

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE**

(30) Priority: **30.05.1995 JP 131510/95**

02.06.1995 JP 136697/95

21.09.1995 JP 243285/95

22.09.1995 JP 244630/95

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(54) **FOWL EGGS WITH HIGH CONTENT OF HIGHLY UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS, PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME, AND USE THEREOF**

(57) The present invention provides domestic fowl eggs having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids, their production process, a lipid that originates from them, and a food that contains said lipid.

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to domestic fowl eggs having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid, and a process for production thereof from egg-laying domestic fowls raised by feeding ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid, as well as lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid, obtained from said domestic fowl eggs, a process for production thereof, and their use.

BACKGROUND ART

10 Although eggs having a high degree of nutritional value and are excellent foods that contain a good balance of nutrients, due to their high cholesterol content, their consumption must be restricted. In recent years, research has therefore been conducted to introduce various drugs into eggs to inhibit increases in blood cholesterol levels, and numerous research has been reported.

On the other hand, after it was reported that ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids contained in fish oil have an effect of lowering blood cholesterol (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 54-154533), a technology was developed in which large amounts of docosahexaenoic acid and eicosapentaenoic acid are introduced into the egg yolks of domestic fowl eggs by raising egg-laying domestic fowls on feed to which was added fish oil containing ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids (Japanese Examined Patent Publication No. 3-36493).

20 However, reports of substances having the effect of lowering blood cholesterol were not limited to ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid. This effect is also observed in ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids such as γ -linolenic acid (Agric. Biol. Chem., 50, 2483-2491 (1986)), dihomogamma-linolenic acid and arachidonic acid ("Lipid Metabolism of Liver Disease", Chugai Medical Co., Ltd., 1994, pp. 127-130). However, a method of for increasing amounts of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids, and particularly arachidonic acid, in eggs has not yet been developed. Moreover, in recent years, questions have been raised regarding the ratio of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids. Consequently, instead of the conventional technology for increasing amount of eicosapentaenoic acid or docosahexaenoic acid in egg yolks, there has been a strong desire for a method of containing ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid in egg yolks in a favorable balance.

30 In view of these circumstances, it is stated for the amounts of ingested fatty acids in the section concerning ingestion of fatty acids in the Nutritional Requirements of the Japanese (5th Revision) that, "Consistent opinions have not yet been obtained regarding the ratio of ingestion of n-6 (ω 6) fatty acids and n-3 (ω 3) fatty acids. The results of a nutritional survey of Japanese showed that many of those surveyed fatty acids are ingested in the ratio of roughly 4:1, and this ratio is considered to be suitable at the present stage." (Ministry of Health and Welfare, Health Service Bureau, Health Promotion and Nutrition Dept. ed.: "Nutritional Requirements of the Japanese, 5th Revision", 1st edition, 1994, pp. 56-58).

In addition, it has also been recently reported that arachidonic acid and docosahexaenoic acid are contained in mother's milk, and that they are useful in the growth and development of infants ("Advances in Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Research", Elsevier Science Publishers, 1993, pp. 261-264). Moreover, their importance has also been reported in the height and brain development of the fetus (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90, 1073-1077 (1993), Lancet, 344, 1319-1322 (1994)).

45 With this in mind, attempts were made to add arachidonic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, for which there are large differences in the fatty acid composition between mother's milk and infant formula, to infant formula. Although infant formula containing fish oil is currently available on the market for the purpose of adding docosahexaenoic acid to a infant formula, eicosapentaenoic acid contained in fish oil is inherently hardly contained at all in mother's milk. According to the results of recent research, this substance is not always favorable for the growth and development of premature infants ("Advances in Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Research", Elsevier Science Publishers, 1993, pp. 261-264). US Patent No. 5374657 describes an invention relating to an oil to be added to milk product for infants, which oil blend comprises an edible oil in microbial cells containing docosahexaenoic acid and an edible oil in microbial cells containing arachidonic acid, but a small amount of eicosapentaenoic acid. However, since this involves direct administration of microbiological oil to premature infants and nursing infants, considerable cautions are required in terms of safety.

50 On the other hand, US Patent No. 4670285 discloses an amount of fatty acids such as arachidonic acid required by infants, and a blend of egg yolk oil and vegetable oil as an edible fat product for incorporation into an infant formula for providing these fatty acids. The egg yolk lipid used here can be said to have a lower amount of eicosapentaenoic acid and be an extremely safe raw material in comparison with the above-mentioned fish oil and microbial oil. However, since this egg yolk lipid contains only small amounts of arachidonic acid and docosahexaenoic acid (roughly 1.5% arachidonic acid and roughly 1.7% docosahexaenoic acid per the total fatty acids in the egg yolk lipid), it is uneconomical.

ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids have an abundant supply source, namely fish oil which have no problems what-

soever in terms of safety. However, there are surprisingly few supply sources of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids, such as arachidonic acid. For example, although it is known that large amount of arachidonic acid are contained in liver, there are few opportunities for its consumption as a food. In addition, it is present only in small amounts in other meats (roasts or filet portions).

Therefore, extensive efforts were made to seek a supply source of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids such as arachidonic acid in the microbial world. A technology was developed relating to the production of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids by microorganisms represented by molds belonging to genus Mortierella, subgenus Mortierella (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 63-044891). However, although this technology was considered to have a high degree of safety, it did not expand significantly due to the problem of being of microbial origin.

Thus, there was a strong desire for the development of domestic fowl eggs fortified with arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid, as well as a lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid, and optionally docosahexaenoic acid extracted from those domestic fowl eggs for use as safe sources of arachidonic acid.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Thus, the present invention provides domestic fowl eggs having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid, and a process for production thereof, as well as a lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid obtained from said domestic fowl eggs, a process for production thereof and its use.

As a result of various research to achieve the above-mentioned object, the inventors of the present invention found that domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids have a high contents of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid, that are at least 2%, respectively, of the total amount of fatty acids in the egg yolk, thereby leading to completion of the present invention.

Thus, the present invention provides domestic fowl eggs having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid.

Moreover, the present invention provides a production process of domestic fowl eggs having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid comprising feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid.

In addition, the present invention provides a lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid obtained from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid.

Moreover, the present invention provides a production process of a lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid comprising extracting lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid.

Moreover, the present invention provides a food having arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid, containing at least 0.001% by weight of a lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid obtained by extracting from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid.

In a preferable embodiment of the above-mentioned invention, the ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of γ -linolenic acid, dihomogamma-linolenic acid and arachidonic acid. This is preferably used in at least one of the forms selected from the group consisting of free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.

Preferably, ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid is given to domestic fowls either alone or as a mixture in the form of an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried or wet microbial cells of a microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid, or dried or wet microbial cells of a microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid.

Microorganisms having the ability to produce arachidonic acid are preferably of the genus Mortierella, Conidiobolus, Pythium, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Cladosporium, Mucor, Fusarium, Aspergillus, Rhodotorula, Entomophthora, Echinosporangium and Saprolegnia.

Preferably, ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of α -linolenic acid, 8,11,14,17-eicosatetraenoic acid, 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid, 7,10,13,16,19-docosapentaenoic acid and 4,7,10,13,16,19-docosahexaenoic acid. These are preferably used in at least one of the forms selected from the group consisting of free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.

Preferably, ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid is given to domestic fowls either alone or as a mixture in the form of fish oil, fish powder, fish refuse, fish oil extract, an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried or wet microbial

cells of a microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid, or dried or wet microbial cells of a microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid.

Microorganisms having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid are preferably of the genus Cryptothecodinium, Isochrysis, Nanochloropsis, Chaetoceros, Phaeodactylum, Amphidinium, Gonyaulax, Peridinium, Chroomonas, Cryptomonas, Hemiselmis, Chilomonas, Chlorella, Histiobanchus, Coryphaenoides, Thraustochytrium, Schizochytrium, Conidiobolus and Entomophthora.

DETAILED EXPLANATION

The present invention was completed on the basis of the above findings. Namely, the present invention relates to domestic fowl eggs having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid, and a process for production thereof comprising feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid, as well as lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid obtained by extracting from the resulting domestic fowl eggs, and particularly the yolks, a process for production thereof, and the use thereof.

The egg-laying domestic fowls used in the present invention may be any of the large number of types of fowl referred to as poultry provided their eggs are edible, examples of which include chickens, quail, ducks and crossbreeds of wild and domestic ducks.

The $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid of the present invention is that having at least 18 carbon atoms, preferably at least 20 carbon atoms, and at least 3 double bonds which start from the 6th carbon atom counting from the carbon atom on the methyl group terminal of the fatty acid, examples of which include γ -linolenic acid, dihomogamma-linolenic acid and arachidonic acid. Although these fatty acids can be used either alone or as a mixture, it is preferable that they include at least arachidonic acid. In addition, these fatty acids can be added in various forms. Examples of these forms include salts, atoxic metal salts, for example, alkaline metal salts such as sodium salts and potassium salts, alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium salts and magnesium salts, ammonium salts, esters such as methylesters, ethylesters and propylesters, triacylglycerols, diacylglycerols, monoacylglycerols, glycerophospholipids, glyceroglycolipids, sphingophospholipids and sphingoglycolipids.

The $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acids of the present invention may be chemically synthesized, or derived from an animal, plant or microorganism and so forth that contains $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid, or that which is isolated, extracted, purified or is a residue thereof, an example of which is an oil or extract residue obtained from a microorganism having an ability to produce arachidonic acid. In addition, it is desirable that the oil containing $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid of the present invention contains at least 5.5%, preferably at least 10%, and more preferably at least 20% arachidonic acid with respect to total fatty acids.

Moreover, in the present invention, the $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid can be used in combination with other fatty acids such as linoleic acid, $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acids and so forth.

The $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid has at least 18 carbon atoms and at least 2 double bonds which start from the 3rd carbon atom counting from the carbon atom of the methyl group terminal of the fatty acid. Examples of the $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid used in the present invention are α -linolenic acid, 8,11,14,17-eicosatetraenoic acid, 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid, 7,10,13,16,19-docosapentaenoic acid and 4,7,10,13,16,19-docosahexaenoic acid. For the sake of brevity, the double bond locations will be omitted. In addition, these fatty acids can be added in various forms.

Examples of forms in which the above-mentioned fatty acids can be added include salts, atoxic metal salts, for example, alkaline metal salts such as sodium salts and potassium salts, alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium salts and magnesium salts, ammonium salts, esters such as methylesters, ethylesters and propylesters, triacylglycerols, diacylglycerols, monoacylglycerols, glycerophospholipids, glyceroglycolipids, sphingophospholipids and sphingoglycolipids.

The $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acids of the present invention may be chemically synthesized or derived from an animal, plant or microorganism and so forth that contains $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid, or that which is isolated, extracted or purified therefrom, examples of which include fish oil, fish powder, fish refuse, fish oil extract, an oil or extract residue obtained from microorganisms having an ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid and so forth.

Typical examples of fish oils include sardine oil, herring oil, tuna oil, bonito oil, saury oil and menherden oil. Although there are no particular limitations on the type of fish oil used in the present invention, since the fatty acid composition in the oil varies according to the type of fish, selecting and using a fish oil having a high content of docosahexaenoic acid and a low content of eicosapentaenoic acid is preferable for obtaining eggs having a low content of eicosapentaenoic acid.

In the present invention, all microorganisms can be used provided they have an ability to produce arachidonic acid or docosahexaenoic acid. Examples of microorganisms having an ability to produce arachidonic acid include those of the genus Mortierella, Conidiobolus, Pythium, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Cladosporium, Mucor, Fusarium, Aspergillus, Rhodotorula, Entomophthora, Echinosporangium and Saprolegnia.

In the case of the genus Mortierella, microorganisms belonging to the genus Mortierella, subgenus Mortierella can

be used, examples of which include Mortierella elongata IFO 8570, Mortierella exigua IFO 8571, Mortierella hygrophila IFO 5941 and Mortierella alpina IFO 8568. All of these strains can be acquired without restriction from the Institute for Fermentation Osaka. In addition, the present inventions can also use Mortierella elongata SAM 0219 (FERM P-8703) (FERM BP-1239).

Mortierella alpina is particularly preferable in the present invention because it intracellularly accumulates a large amount of arachidonic acid. In addition, since this microorganism produces hardly eicosapentaenoic acid at normal temperatures (preferably 20 to 30°C), it is suited extremely well for obtaining eggs having a low content of eicosapentaenoic acid. Examples of Mortierella alpina other than that listed above include Mortierella alpina ATCC 16266, ATCC 42430, ATCC 32221, CBS219.35, CBS224.37, CBS250.53, CBS343.66, CBS527.72, CBS529.72, CBS608.70 and CBS754.68.

Examples of microorganisms that have an ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid include members of the phylum Chromophycota, such as of the genus Cryptocodinium, Isochrysis, Nanochloropsis, Chaetoceros, Phaeodactylum, Amphidinium, Gonyaulax, Peridinium, Chroomonas, Cryptomonas, Hemiselmis, Chilomonas, as well as members of the phylum of Chlorophycota such as of the genus Chlorella, Histiobrychus, Coryphaenoides, Thraustochytrium, Schizochytrium, Conidiobolus and Entomorphthora. Examples of Cryptocodinium include Cryptocodinium cohnii ATCC 30021, while examples of Thraustochytrium include Thraustochytrium aureum ATCC 34304. These strains can be acquired without restriction from the American Type Culture Collection.

Microorganisms having an ability to produce arachidonic acid or microorganisms having an ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid can be cultured in accordance with routine methods. For example, the spores, mycelia or pre-culture liquid obtained by culturing in advance of said microorganism can be cultured by inoculating into liquid medium or solid medium. An oil containing highly unsaturated fatty acid such as arachidonic acid or docosahexaenoic acid is intracellularly accumulated as a result of culturing.

Following completion of culturing, cultured microbial cells are obtained from the culture by commonly employed solid-liquid separation techniques such as centrifugal separation and filtration. Dry microbial cells are obtained by washing the cultured microbial cells with an ample amount of water and then drying. Drying can be performed by freeze-drying, spray drying and so forth. The dried microbial cells are preferably extracted with organic solvent in the presence of a nitrogen gas. Examples of organic solvents that can be used include ethyl ether, hexane, methanol, ethanol, chloroform, dichloromethane, petroleum ether and acetone. In addition, favorable results can also be obtained by alternating extraction with methanol and petroleum ether or by extraction using a single-layer solvent of chloroform, methanol and water. An oil can then be obtained containing highly unsaturated fatty acid such as arachidonic acid or docosahexaenoic acid by distilling off the organic solvent from the extract under a reduced pressure.

According to the present invention, in the case of feeding domestic fowls with oil derived from microorganisms having an ability to produce arachidonic acid or oil derived from microorganisms having an ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid, in addition to the oil extracted from cultured microbial cells, the oil can be fed in forms including culture liquid taken during the course of culturing or that sterilized culture liquid, culture liquid taken at completion of culturing or that sterilized culture liquid, cultured microbial cells collected from those respective culture liquids or those dried microbial cells, or residue obtained after extracting oil from the microbial cells.

There are no particular limitations on the manner in which domestic fowls are fed with $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid. For example, these highly unsaturated fatty acids can be added to feed, or given in drinking water followed by emulsification using O/W emulsifier, to a concentration of 0.1-3% by weight (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 60-105471) or subcutaneously administered (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 5-292583). In addition, in order to produce the domestic fowl eggs of the present invention, it is preferable to feed said domestic fowls with the fatty acids at a dose of at least 100 mg/day/fowl, and preferably at least 400 mg/day/fowl. Although merely adding $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid in feed is the simplest method, since its oxidation cannot be avoided, there are problems in terms of its quality control as well as the generation of a foul odor in the vicinity of the breeding area.

However, in the case of using microorganisms that have an ability to produce arachidonic acid or microorganisms that have an ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid, although problems similar to those above occur in the case of adding its extracted oil to feed, in the case of using the microbial cells of these microorganisms, the oil in the microbial cells is stable and, there are immeasurable advantages in terms of costs, since the extraction procedure can be omitted, as well as in terms of being able to provide other nutrients (proteins, sugars and so forth).

With the exception of trace amounts contained in the egg white and egg shell, virtually all of the lipid in domestic fowl eggs is contained in the yolk, and the majority of this egg yolk lipid is said to be bound to protein. Thus, in the case of extracting lipid from yolk, the amount and composition of the extracted lipid varies according to the type of solvent used and extraction conditions. If the egg yolk is treated in advance using enzyme (protease preparation containing lipase), an amount of lipid extracted by solvent extraction increases. Examples of typically used effective extraction agents include a mixture of ethanol and ether (3:1) and a mixture of chloroform and methanol (1:1), and these solvents are suited for extraction of all yolk lipids. In addition, by first freeze-drying the yolk in advance to form a powder, and then extracting with a mixture of chloroform and methanol, lipid is completely extracted. In particular, ethanol or hexane

alone, a mixture of ethanol and hexane or a mixture of ethanol and water are preferable since they are solvents suitable for use in foods.

Fatty acid analysis can be performed in accordance with routine methods. For example, fatty acids can be measured by gas chromatography, high-performance liquid chromatography and so forth.

The egg yolk lipid of the present invention thus obtained is richer in arachidonic acid than conventional eggs. More specifically, this egg yolk lipid contains at least 2%, preferably at least 2.7%, and more preferably at least 3% arachidonic acid with respect to the total fatty acids contained in the egg yolk. In addition, in the present invention, fatty acid analysis of the resulting lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and docosahexaenoic acid indicates a ratio of 1 to 12 parts by weight of docosahexaenoic acid to 1 to 12 parts by weight of arachidonic acid. Moreover, said egg yolk lipid is characterized by demonstrating a ratio of at least 5 parts by weight of arachidonic acid to 1 part by weight of eicosapentaenoic acid.

Therefore, the lipid of the present invention having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid extracted from domestic fowl eggs, and particularly the egg yolks, obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid has a low ratio of eicosahexaenoic acid with respect to total fatty acids in the egg yolk even in the case the above-mentioned domestic fowls are raised using fish oil for the $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid. Thus, an extracted lipid is obtained that has high ratios of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid, which can be effectively used in formula for premature infants, infant formula, a follow-up formula or as a milk product for expectance or nursing mother. Namely, a powdered formula that is closer to natural mother's milk can be obtained by adding an oil extracted from domestic fowl eggs, and particularly the yolks, obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid, to the production process or finished formula such as dietary formula to premature infants, dietary formula to infants, a follow-up formula or milk product for expectance or nursing mothers.

The types of foods to which is added lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid extracted from domestic fowl eggs of the present invention are not limited to formula for premature infants, formula for nursing infants, follow-up formula or milk product for expectance or nursing mothers. One example is the addition to foods containing oils, examples of which include natural foods containing oils of meat, fish and nuts, foods to which oils are added during preparation such as Chinese food, Chinese noodles and soup, foods using oil as a heat medium such as tempura, deep-fried fish, deep-fried bean curd, fried rice, doughnuts and deep-fried confections, oily foods or processed foods to which oils are added during processing such as butter, margarine, mayonnaise, salad dressing, chocolate, instant Chinese noodles, caramel, cookies and ice cream, as well as foods that are sprayed or coated with oil during final processing such as crackers, hard biscuits and jam-filled bread.

However, examples are not limited to foods containing oil, but rather also include agricultural foods such as bread, noodles, rice, confections, bean curd and their processed foods, fermented foods such as rice wine and medicinal liquors, livestock foods such as sweet rice wine, vinegar, soy sauce, miso, salad dressing, yogurt, ham, bacon, sausage and mayonnaise, sea foods such as boiled fish paste, deep-fried fish and fish cake, as well as beverages such as fruit juice, soft drinks, sports drinks, alcoholic beverages and tea.

Although there are no particular limitations on the used amount of lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid extracted from domestic fowl eggs of the present invention, at least 0.001% preferably at least 0.1%, and more preferably at least 1% by weight is contained with respect to the food product to which it is added. The following provides a detailed explanation of the present invention through its embodiments.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Production of Arachidonic Acid Using Microorganisms Having Ability to Produce Arachidonic Acid

Using *Mortierella alpina* IFO 8568 for an arachidonic acid-producing microorganism, medium (1400 L) containing 2% glucose, 1% yeast extract and 0.1% soybean oil was placed in a 2000 L fermentor followed by aeration stirring culturing for 7 days under conditions of a temperature of 28°C, aeration volume of 1.0 vvm and agitation of 80 rpm. Dried powdered microbial cells were prepared following completion of culturing. As a result, 26.7 kg of dried microbial cells were obtained containing 60% oil having a high content of $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acids (3.0% γ -linolenic acid, 2.7% dihomogamma-linolenic acid, 24.1% arachidonic acid ($\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acids: $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acids = 29.8:1).

Example 2. Production of Docosahexaenoic Acid Using Microorganisms Having Ability to Produce Docosahexaenoic acid

Using *Cryptocodinium cohnii* ATCC30021 for docosahexaenoic acid-producing microorganism, 6.8 L of concentrated yeast extract (400 g/l) and 12.5 L of glucose syrup (400 g/l) were added to artificial seawater culture liquid diluted to one-half concentration prepared by combining 4.3 kg of I.O. and 230 L of tap water followed by culturing for 76 hours

under conditions of a temperature of 28°C, aeration volume of 1.0 vvm and terminal speed of 73 cm/second. Following completion of culturing, the algae cells were acquired by centrifugation and after washing the cells with water, were freeze-dried to prepare dried microbial cells. As a result, microbial cells were obtained containing 20% oil having a high content of ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids (35.0% docosahexaenoic acid).

Example 3. Production of Eggs Having High Content of ω 6 Highly Unsaturated Fatty Acid (1)

Isa Brown, 200-day-old, egg-laying chickens were divided into two groups of 30 chickens each. The first group was treated as the control group and fed with ordinary feed for 33 days. The other group was treated as the test group, namely the ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid dose group, and fed with feed in which was mixed the dried microbial cells obtained in Example 1 so that a total of 5 g were ingested daily (3 g as oil having a high content of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid).

The egg weight (g), yolk weight (g), yolk content (%), extracted oil weight (g), ratio of arachidonic acid to total fatty acids (%), ratio of eicosapentaenoic acid to total fatty acids (%), and ratio of docosahexaenoic acid to total fatty acids (%) were determined for 3 eggs over time. Those results are shown in Table 1. Furthermore, the eggs that were obtained were frozen, and after denaturing the protein, were dried at high frequency to form chips measuring 5-10 mm on a side (yield: 45%). 1000 ml of ethanol was added to 300 g of these chips, extracted for 2 hours at 60 to 70°C and then filtered to obtain a filtrate. Moreover, 800 ml of ethanol was added to the filtration residue followed by additional extraction for 2 hours at 60 to 70°C and filtration. The first and second filtrates were combined after which the ethanol was removed by a rotary evaporator (vacuum: 30 mmHg, 60-70°C). Finally, molecular distillation was performed by circulating for 2 hours at 60°C and 10^{-3} mmHg to completely remove ethanol. 150 g of yolk oil were obtained equal to roughly half of the 300 g of chips. The ratio of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids (and particularly arachidonic acid) to total lipid in the yolk was clearly increased by feeding the chickens with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids. Moreover, since ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids consisted almost entirely of docosahexaenoic acid, this oil is even more suitable in the case of using the extracted oil in powdered milk product for premature infants and powdered milk product for nursing infants.

Table 1

Group	No. of Days		0	5	10	16	20	25	30	33
	Item									
Control Group	Egg weight (3 eggs) g		201.4	195.8	198.8	204.1	211.0	199.4	213.1	210.4
	Yolk weight g		49.6	50.1	51.2	52.7	53.9	50.3	55.1	51.4
	Yolk content %		24.6	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.4	25.2	25.9	24.4
	Extracted oil weight g		14.2	13.4	14.4	12.8	16.1	15.1	14.5	15.9
	Arachidonic acid %		1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5
	Eicosapentaenoic acid %		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
Test Group	Docosahexaenoic acid %		1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
	Egg weight (3 eggs) g		198.5	188.5	183.1	194.6	201.7	206.1	200.8	199.4
	Yolk weight g		48.3	47.1	45.7	47.6	49.8	52.6	50.3	49.9
	Yolk content %		24.3	25.0	25.0	24.5	24.7	25.5	25.0	25.0
	Extracted oil weight g		13.7	14.7	16.1	13.1	14.4	15.8	14.3	13.8
	Arachidonic acid %		1.7	2.4	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.6
	Eicosapentaenoic acid %		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
	Docosahexaenoic acid %		1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.6

Example 4. Production of Eggs Having High Content of ω 6 Highly Unsaturated Fatty Acid (2)

Isa Brown, 200-day-old, egg-laying chickens were divided into two groups of 30 chickens each. The first group was

treated as the control group and fed with ordinary feed for 33 days. The other group was treated as the test group, namely the ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid dose group.

The test group was fed for 33 days with a mixture of feed and dried microbial cells containing 60% of the oil having a high content of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids (3.2 % γ -linolenic acid, 4.4% dihomogamma-linolenic acid, 39.0% arachidonic acid (ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids: ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids = 269.5:1)) obtained using Mortierella alpina CBS 210.32 as an arachidonic acid-producing microorganism in accordance with the production process of arachidonic acid using microorganisms described in Example 1, so that 5 g were ingested per day.

The egg weight (g), yolk weight (g), yolk content (%), extracted oil weight (g), ratio of arachidonic acid to total fatty acid (%), ratio of eicosapentaenic acid to total fatty acid (%), and ratio of docosahexaenoic acid to total fatty acid (%) were determined for 3 eggs over time. Those results are shown in Table 2. Furthermore, yolk oil was obtained using the same procedure as described in Example 3. The ratio of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids (and particularly arachidonic acid) to total lipid in the yolk was clearly increased by feeding the chickens ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid.

Moreover, since ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids consisted almost entirely of docosahexaenoic acid, this oil is even more suitable in the case of using the extracted oil in powdered milk product for premature infants and powdered milk product for nursing infants.

Table 2

Group	No. of Days		0	5	10	16	20	25	30	33
	Item									
Control Group	Egg weight (3 eggs) g		201.4	195.8	198.8	204.1	211.0	199.4	213.1	210.4
	Yolk weight g		49.6	50.1	51.2	52.7	53.9	50.3	55.1	51.4
	Yolk content %		24.6	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.4	25.2	25.9	24.4
	Extracted oil weight g		14.2	13.4	14.4	12.8	16.1	15.1	14.5	15.9
	Arachidonic acid %		1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5
	Eicosapentaenoic acid %		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
Test Group	Docosahexaenoic acid %		1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
	Egg weight (3 eggs) g		197.3	199.1	201.5	203.7	198.2	204.6	211.0	206.2
	Yolk weight g		48.5	49.2	51.4	52.3	50.9	53.5	52.0	53.2
	Yolk content %		25.1	26.3	27.0	26.2	26.1	25.3	24.9	25.7
	Extracted oil weight g		14.2	15.2	14.8	14.1	13.8	14.8	15.9	14.7
	Arachidonic acid %		0.7	2.1	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.1
	Eicosapentaenoic acid %		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
	Docosahexaenoic acid %		1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4

Example 5. Production of Eggs Having High Content of ω 6 Highly Unsaturated Fatty Acid and ω 3 Highly Unsaturated Fatty Acid (1)

5 Isa Brown, 200-day-old, egg-laying chickens were divided into two groups of 30 chickens each. The first group was treated as the control group and fed with ordinary feed for 33 days. The other group was treated as the test group, namely the ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid dose group, and fed for 33 days with a mixture of ordinary feed, the dried microbial cells obtained in Example 1 and fish oil so as to ingest 5 g per day of the dried microbial cells (3 g as oil having a high content of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids) and 3 g per day of fish oil (trace α -linolenic acid, 4.1% docosapentaenoic acid, 4.8% eicosapentaenoic acid, 21.8% docosahexaenoic acid) (ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids: ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids = 1:30.7).

10 The chicken body weight (g), yolk weight (g), yolk content (%), extracted oil weight (g), ratio of arachidonic acid to total fatty acid (%), ratio of eicosapentaenoic acid to total fatty acid (%), and ratio of docosahexaenoic acid to total fatty acid (%) were determined for 3 eggs over time. Those results are shown in Table 3. Furthermore, yolk oil was obtained using the same procedure as described in Example 3. The ratio of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids (and particularly arachidonic acid) and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids (and particularly docosahexaenoic acid) to total lipid in the yolk was clearly increased by feeding the chickens with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids.

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Table 3

Group	No. of Days		0	5	10	16	20	25	30	33
	Item									
Control Group	Egg weight (3 eggs) g		201.4	195.8	198.8	204.1	211.0	199.4	213.1	210.4
	Yolk weight g		49.6	50.1	51.2	52.7	53.9	50.3	55.1	51.4
	Yolk content %		24.6	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.4	25.2	25.9	24.4
	Extracted oil weight g		14.2	13.4	14.4	12.8	16.1	15.1	14.5	15.9
	Arachidonic acid %		1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5
	Eicosapentaenoic acid %		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
	Docosahexaenoic acid %		1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
Test Group	Egg weight (3 eggs) g		195.5	186.6	203.8	205.7	190.4	212.4	212.7	206.5
	Yolk weight g		49.9	51	52.2	49.2	50.4	56.6	52.3	51.7
	Yolk content %		25.5	27.3	25.6	23.9	26.5	26.6	24.6	25
	Extracted oil weight g		13.2	15.2	13.1	12.4	11.4	13.2	16.3	14.8
	Arachidonic acid %		0.74	1.75	3.1	4.04	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.1
	Eicosapentaenoic acid %		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
	Docosahexaenoic acid %		1.3	2.1	3.4	3.6	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.1

Moreover, although a high proportion of eicosapentaenoic acid is contained in the fish oil, in the present Example in which fish oil is used for the ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids, the ratio of eicosapentaenoic acid to total lipid in the yolk can be held to less than that of docosahexaenoic acid.

Example 6. Production of Eggs Having High Content of ω 6 Highly Unsaturated Fatty Acid and ω 3 Highly Unsaturated Fatty Acid (2)

5 Isa Brown, 200-day-old, egg-laying chickens were divided into two groups of 30 chickens each. The first group was treated as the control group and fed with ordinary feed for 33 days. The other group was treated as the test group, namely the ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid dose group, and fed for 33 days with a mixture of ordinary feed, the dried microbial cells obtained in Example 1 and the dried microbial cells obtained in Example 2 so as to ingest 5 g per day of the dried microbial cells of Example 1 (3 g as oil having a high content of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids) and 10 g per day of the dried microbial cells of Example 2 (2 g as oil having a high content of ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids).

10 The egg weight (g), yolk weight (g), yolk content (%), extracted oil weight (g), ratio of arachidonic acid to total fatty acid (%), ratio of eicosapentaenoic acid to total fatty acid (%), and ratio of docosahexaenoic acid to total fatty acid (%) were determined for 3 eggs over time. Those results are shown in Table 4. Furthermore, yolk oil was obtained using the same procedure as described in Example 3. The ratio of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids (and particularly arachidonic acid) and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids (and particularly docosahexaenoic acid) to total lipid in the yolk was clearly increased by feeding the chickens with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids.

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Table 4

Group	No. of Days		0	5	10	16	20	25	30	33
	Item									
Control Group	Egg weight (3 eggs) g		201.4	195.8	198.8	204.1	211.0	199.4	213.1	210.4
	Yolk weight g		49.6	50.1	51.2	52.7	53.9	50.3	55.1	51.4
	Yolk content %		24.6	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.4	25.2	25.9	24.4
	Extracted oil weight g		14.2	13.4	14.4	12.8	16.1	15.1	14.5	15.9
	Arachidonic acid %		1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5
	Eicosapentaenoic acid %		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
	Docosahexaenoic acid %		1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
Test Group	Egg weight (3 eggs) g		190.5	195.8	201.9	210.3	198.7	197.5	207.5	212.4
	Yolk weight g		45.3	48.2	51.3	53.5	50.2	50.1	52.6	49.7
	Yolk content %		23.8	24.6	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.4	25.3	23.4
	Extracted oil weight g		14.1	15.6	13.9	14.3	16.1	14.0	15.7	16.3
	Arachidonic acid %		1.8	2.3	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.6
	Eicosapentaenoic acid %		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
	Docosahexaenoic acid %		1.5	1.9	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.6

Example 7. Production of Eggs Having High Content of ω 6 Highly Unsaturated Fatty Acid and ω 3 Highly Unsaturated Fatty Acid (3)

5 Isa Brown, 200-day-old, egg-laying chickens were divided into two groups of 30 chickens each. The first group was treated as the control group and fed with ordinary feed for 33 days. The other group was treated as the test group, namely the ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid dose group.

10 The test group was fed for 33 days with a mixture of feed, dried microbial cells containing 60% oil having a high content of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids (3.2% γ -linolenic acid, 4.4% dihomogamma-linolenic acid, 39.0% arachidonic acid (ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids: ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids = 269.5:1)), obtained using *Mortierella alpina* CBS 210.32 for the arachidonic acid-producing mold in accordance with the production process of arachidonic acid using microorganisms described in Example 1, and fish oil (trace α -linolenic acid, 4.1% docosapentaenoic acid, 4.8% eicosapentaenoic acid, 21.8% docosahexaenoic acid (ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids: ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids = 1:30.7)) so that 5 g per day of the oil and 3 g per day of fish oil were ingested.

15 The egg weight (g), yolk weight (g), yolk content (%), extracted oil weight (g), ratio of arachidonic acid to total fatty acid (%), ratio of eicosapentaenoic acid to total fatty acid (%), and ratio of docosahexaenoic acid to total fatty acid (%) were determined for 3 eggs over time. Those results are shown in Table 5. Furthermore, yolk oil was obtained using the same procedure as described in Example 3. The ratio of ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids (and particularly arachidonic acid) and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids (and particularly docosahexaenoic acid) to total lipid in the yolk was clearly increased by feeding the chickens with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acids and ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids.

20 Moreover, in the case of using fish oil for the ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acids, although a high proportion of eicosapentaenoic acid is contained in the fish oil, when given as feed, hardly any eicosapentaenoic acid was contained in the egg yolks.

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Table 5

Group	No. of Days		0	5	10	16	20	25	30	33
	Item									
Control Group	Egg weight (3 eggs) g		201.4	195.8	198.8	204.1	211.0	199.4	213.1	210.4
	Yolk weight g		49.6	50.1	51.2	52.7	53.9	50.3	55.1	51.4
	Yolk content %		24.6	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.4	25.2	25.9	24.4
	Extracted oil weight g		14.2	13.4	14.4	12.8	16.1	15.1	14.5	15.9
	Arachidonic acid %		1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5
	Eicosapentaenoic acid %		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
	Docosahexaenoic acid %		1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
Test Group	Egg weight (3 eggs) g		198.2	199.1	204.8	203.1	194.5	211.7	212.7	203.3
	Yolk weight g		49.9	51.2	52.4	49.3	50.1	54.4	52.3	53.5
	Yolk content %		24.8	26.6	27.1	25.9	25.4	26.6	24.8	25.9
	Extracted oil weight g		14.3	15.5	14.8	13.9	12.7	13.2	15.9	14.8
	Arachidonic acid %		0.7	2.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3
	Eicosapentaenoic acid %		trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
	Docosahexaenoic acid %		1.5	2.1	3.3	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.3

Example 8. Preparation of Formula Containing Oil Having a High Content of Arachidonic Acid

A formula suitable for feeding infants having a high content of arachidonic acid was prepared by mixing 1 g of the oil having a high content of arachidonic acid obtained in Example 3 into 100 g of formula material. The ratio of arachidonic acid to total fatty acids of this formula was 0.16%, thus enabling the amount of arachidonic acid lacking in conventional infant formula to approach that of natural mother's milk.

Example 9. Preparation of Formula Containing Oil Having High Content of Highly Unsaturated Fatty Acid

A formula suitable for feeding infants having a high content of arachidonic acid and docosahexaenoic acid was prepared by mixing 1 g of the oil having a high content of arachidonic acid and docosahexaenoic acid (4.0% arachidonic acid, trace eicosapentaenoic acid, 4.1% docosahexaenoic acid) obtained from eggs obtained in Example 5 into 100 g of formula material. The ratios of arachidonic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid to total fatty acids of this formula product were 0.16%, trace, and 0.16%, respectively, thus enabling the amounts of arachidonic acid and docosahexaenoic acid lacking in conventional infant formula to approach those of natural mother's milk.

Claims

1. Domestic fowl eggs having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid.
2. Domestic fowl eggs according to claim 1 wherein the ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of γ -linolenic acid, dihomogamma-linolenic acid and arachidonic acid, that is used in at least one of the forms of the group selected from free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.
3. Domestic fowl eggs according to claim 1 obtained by feeding said ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid either alone or as a mixture in the form of an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried microbial cells or wet microbial cells of microorganism having an ability to produce arachidonic acid or dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having an ability to produce arachidonic acid.
4. Domestic fowl eggs according to claim 3 wherein the microorganism having an ability to produce arachidonic acid is of the genus Mortierella, Conidiobolus, Pythium, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Cladosporium, Mucor, Fusarium, Aspergillus, Rhodotorula, Entomophthora, Echinosporangium or Saprolegnia.
5. Domestic fowl eggs according to any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of α -linolenic acid, 8,11,14,17-eicosatetraenoic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, docosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, that is used in at least one of the forms selected from the group consisting of free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.
6. Domestic fowl eggs according to any of claims 1 to 4 obtained by feeding said ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid either alone or as a mixture in the form of fish oil, fish powder, fish refuse, fish oil extract, an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid, or dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid.
7. Domestic fowl eggs according to claim 6 wherein the microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid is of the genus Cryptothecodinium, Isochrysis, Nanochloropsis, Chaetoceros, Phaeodactylum, Amphidinium, Gonyaulax, Peridinium, Chroomonas, Cryptomonas, Hemiselmis, Chilomonas, Chlorella, Histiobanchus, Coryphaenoides, Thraustochytrium, Schizochytrium Conidiobolus or Entomophthora.
8. A production process of domestic fowl eggs having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid comprising feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid.
9. A process according to claim 8 wherein the ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of γ -linolenic acid, dihomogamma-linolenic acid and arachidonic acid, that is used in at least one of the forms of the group selected from free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, mono-

cyglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.

10. A process according to claim 8 wherein the $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid is fed either alone or as a mixture in the form of an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried microbial cells or wet microbial cells of micro-
 5 organism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid or dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid.
11. A process according to claim 10 wherein said microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid is of the genus Mortierella, Conidiobolus, Pythium, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Cladosporium, Mucor, Fusarium, Aspergillus,
 10 Rhodotorula, Entomophthora, Echinosporangium or Saprolegnia.
12. A process according to any of claims 8 to 11 wherein the $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of α -linolenic acid, 8,11,14,17-eicosatetraenoic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, docosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, that is used in at least one of the forms selected from the
 15 group consisting of free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.
13. A process according to any of claims 8 to 12 wherein the $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid is fed either alone or as a mixture in the form of fish oil, fish powder, fish refuse, fish oil extract, an oil or extract residue obtained by extract-
 20 ing from dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid, or dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid.
14. A process according to claim 13 wherein the microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid is of the genus Crypthecodimium, Isochrysis, Nanochloropsis, Chaetoceros, Phaeodactylum, Amphidinium, Gon-
 25 yaulax, Peridinium, Chroomonas, Cryptomonas, Hemiselmis, Chilomonas, Chlorella, Histiobanchus, Coryphae-
 noides, Thraustchytrium, Schizochytrium Conidiobolus or Entomophthora.
15. A lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid obtained from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid.
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16. A lipid according to claim 15 wherein the $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of γ -linolenic acid, dihomogamma-linolenic acid and arachidonic acid, that is used in at least one of the forms of the group selected from free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglyc-
 35 erol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.
17. A lipid according to claim 15 obtained from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding said $\omega 6$ highly unsaturated fatty acid either alone or as a mixture in the form of an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried microbial cells or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid or dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid.
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18. A lipid according to claim 17 wherein the microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid is of the genus Mortierella, Conidiobolus, Pythium, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Cladosporium, Mucor, Fusarium, Aspergillus,
Rhodotorula, Entomophthora, Echinosporangium or Saprolegnia.
- 45 19. A lipid according to any of claims 15 to 18 wherein the $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of α -linolenic acid, 8,11,14,17-eicosatetraenoic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, docosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, that is used in at least one of the forms selected from the group consisting of free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.
- 50 20. A lipid according to any of claims 15-19 obtained from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding said $\omega 3$ highly unsaturated fatty acid either alone or as a mixture in the form of fish oil, fish powder, fish refuse, fish oil extract, an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid, or dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce
 55 docosahexaenoic acid.
21. A lipid according to claim 20 wherein the microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid is of the genus Crypthecodimium, Isochrysis, Nanochloropsis, Chaetoceros, Phaeodactylum, Amphidinium, Gonvaulax, Peridinium, Chroomonas, Cryptomonas, Hemiselmis, Chilomonas, Chlorella, Histiobanchus, Coryphaenoides,

Thraustchytrium, Schizochytrium, Conidiobolus or Entomorphthora.

22. A lipid according to any of claims 15 to 21 that exhibits a ratio of 1 to 12 parts by weight of docosahexaenoic acid to 1 to 12 parts by weight of arachidonic acid, and exhibits a ratio of at least 5 parts by weight of arachidonic acid to 1 part by weight of eicosapentaenoic acid.
23. A production process of a lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid comprising extracting lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid.
24. A process according to claim 23 wherein the ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of γ -linolenic acid, dihomo- γ -linolenic acid and arachidonic acid, that is used in at least one of the forms of the group selected from free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.
25. A process according to claim 23 wherein the lipid is extracted from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding said ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid either alone or as a mixture in the form of an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried microbial cells or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid or dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid.
26. A process according to claim 25 wherein the microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid is of the genus Mortierella, Conidiobolus, Pythium, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Cladosporium, Mucor, Fusarium, Aspergillus, Rhodotorula, Entomophthora, Echinosporangium or Saprolegnia.
27. A process according to any of claims 23 to 26 wherein the ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of α -linolenic acid, 8,11,14,17-eicosatetraenoic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, docosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, that is used in at least one of the forms selected from the group consisting of free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.
28. A process according to any of claims 23 to 27 wherein the lipid is extracted from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding said ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid either alone or as a mixture in the form of fish oil, fish powder, fish refuse, fish oil extract, an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid, or dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid.
29. A process according to claim 28 wherein the microorganisms having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid is of the genus Crypthecodimium, Isochrysis, Nanochloropsis, Chaetoceros, Phaeodactylum, Amphidinium, Gonyaulax, Peridinium, Chroomonas, Cryptomonas, Hemiselmis, Chilomonas, Chlorella, Histiobrychus, Coryphaenoides, Thraustchytrium, Schizochytrium, Conidiobolus or Entomorphthora.
30. A process according to any of claims 23-29 that exhibits a ratio of 1 to 12 parts by weight of docosahexaenoic acid to 1 to 12 parts by weight of arachidonic acid, and exhibits a ratio of at least 5 parts by weight of arachidonic acid to 1 part by weight of eicosapentaenoic acid.
31. A food having arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexanoic acid containing at least 0.001% by weight of a lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid obtained by extracting from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid.
32. A food according to claim 31 wherein the ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of γ -linolenic acid, dihomo- γ -linolenic acid and arachidonic acid, that is used in at least one of the forms of the group selected from free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.
33. A food according to claim 31 obtained by adding a lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid obtained from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding said ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid either alone or as a mixture in the form of an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried microbial cells or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce arachidonic acid or dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to

produce arachidonic acid.

34. A food according to claim 33 wherein the microorganisms having the ability to produce arachidonic acid is of the genus Mortierella, Conidiobolus, Pythium, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Cladosporium, Mucor, Fusarium, Aspergillus, Rhodotorula, Entomophthora, Echinosporangium or Saprolegnia.
35. A food according to any of claims 31 to 34 wherein the ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid is at least one of the fatty acids selected from the group consisting of α -linolenic acid, 8,11,14,17-eicosatetraenoic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, docosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, that is used in at least one of the forms selected from the group consisting of free fatty acid, salt, ester, triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol, glycerophospholipid, glyceroglycolipid, sphingophospholipid and sphingoglycolipid.
36. A food according to any of claims 31 to 34 obtained by adding a lipid having a high content of docosahexaenoic acid obtained from domestic fowl eggs obtained by feeding said ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid either alone or as a mixture in the form of fish oil, fish powder, fish refuse, fish oil extract, an oil or extract residue obtained by extracting from dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid, or dried or wet microbial cells of microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid.
37. A food according to claim 36 wherein said microorganism having the ability to produce docosahexaenoic acid is of the genus Crypthecodimium, Isochrysis, Nanochloropsis, Chaetoceros, Phaeodactylum, Amphidinium, Gonyaulax, Peridinium, Chroomonas, Cryptomonas, Hemiselmis, Chilomonas, Chlorella, Histiobanchus, Coryphaenoides, Thraustochytrium, Schizochytrium Conidiobolus or Entomophthora.
38. A food according to any of claims 31 to 37 wherein a food, to which is added a lipid having a high content of arachidonic acid and optionally docosahexaenoic acid extracted from domestic fowls eggs obtained by feeding egg-laying domestic fowls with ω 6 highly unsaturated fatty acid and optionally ω 3 highly unsaturated fatty acid, is a formula suitable for feeding premature infants, formula suitable for feeding infants, a follow-up formula or as a milk product for expectance or nursing mothers.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP96/01453

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. Cl ⁶ A23K1/18, A23K1/16, A23L1/30, C07C57/00 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int. Cl ⁶ A23K1/18, A23K1/16, A23L1/30, C07C57/00 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1933 - 1996 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1972 - 1996 Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y	JP, 3-27184, B2 (Kazumitsu Maruta), April 15, 1991 (15. 04. 91), Page 3 (Family: noen)	1 - 14 15 - 38
Y	JP, 3-36493, B2 (Nisshin Flour Milling Co., Ltd.), May 31, 1991 (31. 05. 91) (Family: none)	1 - 38
Y	JP, 6-237703, A (Ise Shokuhin K.K.), August 30, 1994 (30. 08. 94) & EP, 611528, A1	1 - 38
Y	JP, 4-360653, A (Tochigi Prefecture), December 14, 1992 (14. 12. 92) (Family: none)	1 - 38
Y	JP, 5-51271, B2 (Nisshin Flour Milling Co., Ltd.), August 2, 1993 (02. 08. 93) (Family: none)	1 - 38
Y	JP, 62-120340, A (Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd.), June 1, 1987 (01. 06. 87) (Family: none)	15 - 38
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search July 25, 1996 (25. 07. 96)		Date of mailing of the international search report August 6, 1996 (06. 08. 96)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office Facsimile No.		Authorized officer Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP96/01453

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP, 1-215245, A (Suntory Ltd.), August 29, 1989 (29. 08. 89) (Family: none)	1 - 38
P	JP, 8-80164, A (Tokio Fujii), March 26, 1996 (26. 03. 96) (Family: none)	1 - 38